

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, FOR CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy..... 3

Three Copies..... 5

Five Copies..... 8

Ten Copies..... 15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Volume XXXI.....No. 130

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—MARRIAGE.

WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE ELVES—NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTERS, BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TOKY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.—SINGING, DANCING, MINISTERS, AC.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 335 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—SINGING, DANCING, AC.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

BRYANT'S MINISTERS, "Metropolitan" Hall, 472 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, AC.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—SINGING, DANCING, AC.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

JOHN R. DOUGLASS—LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE, at Allen street Methodist Episcopal church.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure the proper classification of advertisements they must be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

By the steamship New York, Captain Horner, which arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, we have late news from the seat of war on the South Pacific, embraced in our Pacific squadron, Valparaiso and Panama correspondence.

The Spaniards had received an addition to their squadron in the Pacific of one screw frigate of sixty guns, two corvettes and one transport, the latter vessel bringing large supplies of clothing and ordnance stores. There were also in this squadron fifteen hundred marine infantry, for duty on shore, if the opportunity for landing occurs. No action had taken place against other points on the coast of Chile, nor was it supposed that there would be until the arrival of the two Peruvian iron-clads, Huascar, and Independencia, on the coast, when there will probably be a decisive contest for naval supremacy. If the Spaniards are victorious the other places on the coast of Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador that can be reached will have their share of shot and shell.

The English residents of Santiago had confirmed the resolutions of those of Valparaiso against the conduct of the British Charge and Admiral in not preventing the bombardment of Valparaiso, and consequent destruction of their property. The French residents had put in a claim for the amount of loss they had sustained. The estimate of the value of property destroyed in Valparaiso is given, placing the amount at about ten and a half millions of dollars, but this is thought to be much below the mark.

The report of the Spanish Admiral Nunez, who conducted the bombardment, to the Spanish Minister at Washington, states that Commodore Rodgers, after his efforts for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties were thwarted by Chile, commenced the action as right, and that moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain; and the English Admiral Denham said that the insult offered by the Chileans in proposing a naval combat was a sufficient justification for the bombardment. He says also that the Chilean government opposed the removal of foreigners' property.

In Peru matters are as usual. The arrival of the Chilean, at Callao, from Panama, is announced, with the five rifled guns for the government of Chile that were embarked at the latter port at the time that the Uncle Sam was refused a clearance for San Antonio, with provisions, on the ground of neutrality.

General Mosquera had arrived in the Colombian man-of-war steamer Colombia, in Colombia, from England, on route to Bogota, to be inaugurated as President of the republic. Rumors were in circulation, believed to be well founded, that a strong effort would be made to remove the seat of government from Bogota to Panama.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the great feature of the day was the introduction by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, of a bill to regulate appointments and removals by the President, which is intended as a substitute for the section on the same subject appended to the Post Office Appropriation bill. The new bill provides that the President cannot remove any officer appointed by consent of the Senate except members of his cabinet. Where the appointment is made by the President or heads of departments alone, not requiring the consent of the Senate, the removal may be effected by the appointing officer. The joint resolution appointing the Mayor of New York and other persons a committee to select a site for a Post Office in this city was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, pending which it adjourned.

The House continued their consideration of the report on reconstruction. Several members spoke on the subject, and Mr. Stevens gave notice that he would call for a vote on the joint resolution this afternoon. The evening session was consumed in discussing the Revenue Tax bill, and several verbal amendments were made.

EUROPE.

Our special European correspondence and files by the China, dated to the 25th of April, reached this city from Boston yesterday morning.

The Reform bill debate was brought to a close in the English House of Commons by the delivery of a remarkable speech by Mr. Disraeli, leader of the opposition, and an eloquent and logical reply by Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the cabinet. Mr. Disraeli charged the cabinet with seeking to "reconstruct" the government on the "American principle," and made a telling hit by asserting that Mr. Gladstone played fast and loose with the subject of recognition of the late American confederacy for party purposes, "creating confusion in the world" by the idea. Mr. Gladstone warned the Tories and aristocrats that the ultimate triumph of the people was certain, and cautioned them to beware of the vast silent social force marshalled against them.

Alarm reports had reached Madrid from the United States steamer Kearsarge, off Lisbon. It said that seven of her officers had died of African fever, as well as a number of the crew. No names are given.

Our Madrid correspondent states that Spain is fully prepared for another revolution, which will have for its object a complete change of the royal dynasty. General Prim is spoken of as being engaged in the movement, and a son of Victor Emmanuel is named as likely to succeed Queen Isabella.

The first contingent of Austrian volunteers for Maximilian's army in Mexico was to sail from Trieste for Vera Cruz in the last days of April.

Head Centre Stephens is said to have had an interview with General Prim. No mention is made of his sailing on the Napoleon III. for America.

THE CITY.

Up to yesterday two thousand licenses were granted by the Board of Excise, for which forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars were received by the treasurer. Many of the dealers to whom licenses have been granted neglect to call for them, and they will be notified that they have to do so within seven days or their

licenses will be forfeited. The examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, which was to take place on Sunday last, which was to be in order to give the counsel for the Commissioners of the Board of Excise an opportunity to be heard. An interesting decision by Justice Dowling, who discharged certain unlicensed liquor dealers, who the police had arrested for violation of the closing and Sunday section of the law, claiming that the section only related to such parties as had obtained license, will be found elsewhere.

But four new cases of cholera occurred at the Lower Quarantine on Tuesday, and no additional deaths are reported. The number now sick on board of the hospital ship is fifty-one, sixty-five of those who were convalescent having been removed to the Saratoga, where they are progressing as well as can be expected.

The strike of the ship carpenters, ship joiners and ship caulkers, who have demanded from the bosses that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, still continues. The shipbuilders declare that they will not yield to this demand, and that before they take back the men they must quit their trade organizations and give up their badges. The workmen say they will not do this. There has been some disturbance on the part of the strikers, but it has not resulted in any very serious breach of the peace. They held a mass meeting last evening in Clinton Hall, for the purpose of expressing their determination to hold by the demand they have made. Speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The members of the Lone Yacht Club held their first regatta this season yesterday. The boats, Lion, Flint, Lutine and Double Ben sailed a distance of twenty miles up the Hudson river, the latter boat coming in about four minutes ahead of the lone.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held their annual business meeting yesterday, and after a prolonged session, in which women's rights and other issues were discussed adopted the resolutions published in the Herald with scarcely any alteration or amendment. The committee and officers for the ensuing year were announced, and the meeting adjourned. Wendell Phillips was re-elected President.

The forty-first anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated yesterday in the Reformed Dutch church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The Rev. Mr. Minton, Superintendent of Missions, addressed the children and audience.

The National Temperance Union celebrated their first anniversary yesterday at the Central Presbyterian church and the Cooper Institute. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, the reports of the various committees and officers read and addresses made by Major General Howard and Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The tenth anniversary of the schools and churches of the Universalist denomination was celebrated yesterday in the Rev. Mr. Lee's church, on Bleeker street. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, prayer, and addresses by Mr. Lee and other reverend gentlemen.

The second day's examination of the pupils of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Minton, Superintendent of Missions, addressed the children and audience. The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless met again yesterday at the Home Chapel, in Twenty-ninth street. There were two sessions. The morning session was devoted to business—the reading of reports, &c. The afternoon session, "the ladies' meeting," was very interesting, the proceedings consisting of exercises by the children, of whom there were about two hundred and fifty present.

An examination of the students of the first year of the Columbia College Law School was commenced at the Institute yesterday, in Lafayette place, and will be continued for some days. Sixty-one students were examined on municipal laws and the laws of contracts. The examination was conducted by Professor Dwight, in the presence of a committee of trustees and a number of members of the bar and the Alumni of the school.

Judge Barbours, of the Superior Court, imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars each on a batch of jurors yesterday for non-attendance, and said he would continue to fine daily until the amount in the case of each delinquent reached one hundred dollars.

In the United States Commissioners' Court yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, the testimony of an ex-stewardess of the British steamer Montezuma was taken in a suit commenced against the steamer to recover wages alleged to be due, and which the captain refuses to pay.

In the case of Valentine Betts vs. Rudina Betts, where the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of adultery, Judge Brady yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, annulling the marriage.

The Forman will case was on again before the Surrogate yesterday. The cross-examination of Mr. Forman was concluded without anything very new or interesting having been elicited. The case will be resumed again at eleven o'clock this morning. No new cases will be called for trial before the 21st inst.

The argument in the Madame Jumel will case, on a motion of defendants to postpone the trial, was concluded before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Ex-Judge Pierpont and Mr. Charles O'Connor argued in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Stoughton wound up the discussion in support of the postponement.

City Judge Russell sentenced a large number of prisoners, who pleaded guilty yesterday, in the General Sessions, to burglary and larceny, to the State Prison for a term of years.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in 173 and 175 Grand street, which destroyed property to the amount of \$3,500. The flames were speedily extinguished.

Frederick Garnett, aged six years, was found drowned in a cellar yesterday afternoon, near the residence of his parents, 302 West Fifty-second street.

The body of an unknown boy, apparently about eight years of age, was found yesterday in the time kiln at 242 East Eighteenth street.

Eight boarding house keepers and runners were arrested under the new law yesterday, for boarding a newly arrived vessel in the Lower Bay. As they were ignorant of the law in this instance they were released.

Two burglars in Williamsburg yesterday entered the house of Mr. O'Brien and stole a sewing machine.

The strike of the ropewalk laborers in Williamsburg has ceased, and most of them have returned to work at the old hours.

Three young men were arrested yesterday in Brooklyn on charges of arson. Implements for incendiary purposes were found on one of them, and another confessed to the crime.

The stock market was strong yesterday and prices advanced. Governments were firm. Gold rose to 129½ and closed at 128½.

There was more activity in commercial circles yesterday, and the merchandise markets reflected the firmer tone of the gold market—all kinds of merchandise bringing fully as high, if not higher prices. On 'Change the markets were excited and quite generally higher. Breadstuffs were excited, and flour advanced 2c. a 50c.; wheat 10c. a 15c., with an active demand. Corn and oats were a shade firmer. Pork was higher. Lard heavy. In the sugar market there was firmness but not activity. Cotton was steady. Petroleum firm. Dry goods dull. Freight quiet. Coffee dull, but unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A delegation of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in Washington city, called yesterday upon the President, who, after thanking them for the good wishes they expressed for him, said that a great deal of misapprehension existed in some quarters in reference to the state of the South. Irregularities there are taken up and grouped together so as to make the impression that they illustrate the condition of the whole country. He concluded by saying that as the North lay in the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

It is believed that the Grand Jury of Norfolk will bring in true bills against Jeff Davis and the leading generals and civil officers of the late rebellion.

The Military Commission to investigate the cause of the Norfolk riots on the occasion of the negro celebration of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, has assembled at that city.

Our Havana advices are dated the 1st inst. The United States steamer Swatara had arrived from Jamaica and reported that the cholera in Guadalupe had decreased to sixty cases per day, and was mostly confined to negroes.

Upwards of a hundred coolies had revolted near Cardenas, Cuba. The arrival of ships laden with them was very frequent, and no obstacle was offered to the trade at all. The sympathizers for bull fights at Puerto Principe, fell in on the 30th ult., wounding and mutilating many of the spectators. More rows and duels between natives and Spaniards are recorded. A circular calling upon the native sons of Cuba to take up arms against the power of Spain was seized by the police.

The particulars of the wreck of the Labouchere, off the coast of California, an account of which reached us by telegram a few days ago, are published in another column this morning.

The owner of the schooner Sarah Bernice, which vessel was seized for violating the revenue laws at Eastport a few weeks ago, has given bonds and recovered his vessel.

The recent reports of outrages on Gentiles in Utah are peremptorily denied by Brigham Young, who, in answer to a communication from General Sherman in relation to them, sends the certificates of Gentile citizens and officers of the army corroborating his statement.

The republicans of New Haven, Conn., held a caucus last night to nominate a United States Senator. Foster, Buckingham and O. S. Ferry were in ballot, with Foster ahead, until the 7th, when the Buckingham men went over to Ferry, and he was chosen. The choice was afterwards made unanimous.

The famous trotting horse Dexter was sold at auction yesterday at the Union Course, L. I., and brought \$14,000. Four other Hambletonians were sold, but the prices were very low.

The verdict in the case of F. O. J. Smith, convicted of subornation of perjury at Boston last year, has been set aside and a new trial granted on condition that the defendant's counsel shall consent in writing to the use in the new trial of the testimony of a witness who has since died.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders in Hudson county, New Jersey, was organized yesterday. The county tax to be raised this year is \$200,000.

Anton Probst, the Deering murderer, is to be hung on the 8th of June next.

The trial of Henry G. Wheeler for alleged misappropriation of bonds was closed yesterday at Boston. The decision was reserved.

The Radicals and Their Game of Revolution—The Danger to the Country.

Congress is getting into deep water. On Tuesday morning last, according to appointment, the reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of fifteen was taken up in the House as the special order of the day. This scheme embraces a constitutional amendment and two supplemental bills. Mr. Stevens explained that the amendment would be first considered, and that it was not the purpose of the committee to have the two bills acted on until it was seen what disposition the Senate would make of the amendment. The proposition before the House fell far short of his wishes, but he believed that it was all that could be obtained in the present state of public opinion.

Something is due, then, even in the estimation of Stevens, to "the present state of public opinion." But let us see what he is aiming at. He says that "not only Congress, but the several States are to be consulted. On a careful survey of the whole ground the committee did not believe that nineteen of the loyal States could be induced to ratify any proposition more stringent than this. He repeated 'nineteen States' for he utterly repudiated and scorned the idea that any State not actually in the Union was to be counted in the question of ratification." This is an important feature, then, in the scheme of the committee. Three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress are to be deemed sufficient for the ratification of the proposed amendment; and its ratification by the other States is to be required only as a condition of their restoration to Congress. The amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery was officially declared a part of the constitution by the Secretary of State, in having received a ratification by twenty-seven States, or three-fourths of all the States of the Union, in or out of Congress. Now, if Congress shall accept a ratification by nineteen States as enough, how is the Secretary of State to be made to proclaim it as required by the constitution? Does not this make a case for an impeachment of President Johnson?

Assuming, however, that this idea of impeachment, from the utter impossibility of carrying it out, is not entertained, the question recurs, what is this joint committee aiming at? Mr. Stevens admits that the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment, which seeks to disfranchise from all federal elections till the Fourth of July, 1870, all persons voluntarily aiding the late rebellion, becomes a dead letter under the pardoning power of the President. If, therefore, under the amnesty proclamations and special pardons already issued by the President the most of the Southern people are not affected by this constitutional amendment, may not the rest of them be relieved in the same way? The proposition, however, was intended to rule out the Southern States concerned from the Presidential election of 1868; and we presume that as it has been found ineffectual, some other device will be contrived for that purpose, in an amendment of this third section. In fact, the object of this radical Congress is so manifestly the continued exclusion from the government of the now excluded States, not only till 1870, but for an indefinite number of years to come, that we care not to waste any further time upon the details of this Congressional scheme. It is at best only a scheme for a revolutionary reconstruction of the government under the ruling faction of this Congress, or for the perpetuation of their power after the fashion of the Directory of the first experimental French republic. If this is permitted, the next thing will be a reaction from anarchy to a despotism, as in the case of the first Napoleon; or from another commonwealth of roundheads like that of England to the old monarchical system; or from the fighting factions of the republic to the consolidation of all the powers of the government in another Caesar.

Thaddeus Stevens and his joint committee are fighting behind a masked battery. Under the cover of plausible measures of national security they seek to disguise their real designs. But Wendell Phillips, the inflexible pioneer of the radical faction, speaks without reserve and without quibbling. He despises the cant of "constitutional" measures. He hates the word. He says so. He wants universal suffrage, negro political and social equality; he wants "liberty, equality and fraternity," without any constitutional drawbacks. He wants negroes in the government, and he is disgusted at the shrinking of the radicals of Congress. Phillips discloses what Stevens would conceal. Phillips, fighting his battles at his own expense, has no favors to ask of parties or State elections. Stevens, as a party leader, dependent upon popular support, is compelled to bend to public opinion. Stevens, however, though far behind with his reconstruction wagon, is still on the same road with Phillips. Hence, whatever may be the scheme of reconstruction finally agreed upon in this Congress—if they can agree upon anything—the people will be secure only in adhering to the simple, safe and acceptable policy of President Johnson. The radicals contemplate a radical revolution in the government. There is danger in it, disguise it as they may. If the American people desire to perpetuate the blessings of constitutional liberty they should prepare at

once for the necessary work of putting down these revolutionary radicals in the approaching elections for the next Congress.

The Condition of Utah—The Radical Party on the Twin Relics of Barbarism.

We publish to-day some interesting correspondence concerning the state of affairs in Utah Territory. A party who says that he has resided there for some time denies the accounts of frequent murders said to be committed by the Mormons. The stories of assassination which we published the other day attracted the attention also of General Sherman, who sent a cautionary despatch to Brigham Young on the subject. The Mormon leader answers by telegraph that there is no foundation for the reports except that a soldier, not a Mormon, shot a man in the streets of Great Salt Lake City, and that a Mormon, whose wife had been seduced by a Gentile, shot the offender. Several citizens of Utah have also assured General Sherman that Brigham's statement is correct.

We give all these documents in another column; but they do not prove that violence and an utter disregard of the rules of Christian society and the laws of the land do not exist in Utah. Brigham Young says that the Mormon community is not responsible for these two murders; but we have not heard of a coroner's jury fixing the responsibility upon any one, nor of the law having been vindicated in any way. The fact that the Mormon institution is permitted to exist at all within the jurisdiction of the United States is a disgrace to our form of government.

The first plank laid in the platform of the republican party adopted at the Pittsburg Convention of 1856 was the destruction of what the leaders then denominated "the twin relics of barbarism"—slavery and polygamy. With this motto inscribed upon their banner a large portion of the people rallied around them and formed a powerful and finally a dominant party. Have the pledges been redeemed? As far as slavery is concerned the war settled that question. Slavery is no longer in existence. But the republican party seem to have forgotten the other relic of barbarism, polygamy, against which they proposed to make war and to utterly exterminate. Everything still thrives in Utah. Brigham Young and his thirty-five wives are in a flourishing condition. A standing army of respectable proportions has been justly organized in Salt Lake City with a view to resist any encroachment upon their territory or any interference with their peculiar moral or immoral code by the Gentiles. This gross vice known in the catalogue of sins is practised in a portion of the American domain, under shelter of the law, and what have the republicans done to prevent it, after all their promises to uproot polygamy? They admit a delegate from the Territory of Utah, a representative of one of the "twin relics of barbarism," to a seat in Congress, while they deny the same right to representatives from the Southern States which have ratified, by the enactments of their Legislatures, the constitutional abolition of the other twin relic of barbarism, slavery.

The Southern States have given evidence of their conscientious adherence to the law by abandoning, freely and cheerfully, an institution which was as much a part of their system, from the time that they had existence as colonies or States, as the brain or the heart are part of the human system; but the Mormons of Utah Territory have made no concession. They are as audacious as ever in their adherence to polygamy. Whatever sins the South may have committed in the recent attempt to break up the Union, it is willing to make amends for. Bloodshed, desolation, ruined homes, intolerable taxation, and the thousand other evils that have befallen the South, have wiped away the stain of slavery and made penitential offering for the crime of rebellion; but polygamy, the other relic of barbarism which the republican party pledged itself to wipe out, still boldly defies both the Christian code and the law of the land.

It is certain that reports of murders and other fearful atrocities are common in Utah, and the radicals in Congress have no measure to propose or they are not willing to introduce any measure to suppress the evil which they denounced at the Pittsburg Convention. But the most curious features in the conduct of the republican party in connection with slavery are the facts recently developed by the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau. Slavery in a worse form than ever existed under the old institution has been introduced in the Southern States by the officials of this Bureau. These parties, many of them New England clergymen, who no doubt have been denouncing slavery from the pulpit for many years, are cultivating cotton plantations and compelling freedmen to work upon them under a system of treatment more inhuman than was ever known in the days of Southern slavery, which we have abolished. What is the conclusion to be drawn from all this? That the radical faction is a humbug. That selfishness and avarice and fraud lie at the bottom of all their action. The people are beginning to see this and a few more developments of the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau will convince them of the complete demoralization of the hypocritical faction which is throwing obstacles in the way of the reconstruction of the country.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND ITS WORKING.—We published yesterday a note from General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which he states, in reference to an article in the Herald on the subject of the Bureau, that certain officers he names "are men who have for years sustained the highest character for integrity." We have nothing at all to do in this matter with any particular officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They all may be men of integrity, and we hope they are; for it is necessary they should possess some personal reputation in order to relieve the whole concern of its odious features. The chief officers are not to blame for the miserable workings of this enormous charity machine. The fault lies both in the character of the institution itself and in the sordid operations of subordinate officers. It is, in fact, simply an institution for the re-enslavement of the colored population of the South, and is doing more harm to them than the old institution of slavery. It encourages idleness and vice among negroes and places power in the hands of unscrupulous persons to sell the labor and the bodies of ignorant blacks to the highest bidder. The colored people themselves do not like it. A colored correspondent of a journal in the South, owned and edited by negroes, says of the Bureau:—"A thousand times better would it be for the colored man were it abolished; for, instead of being a safeguard or

protection for the freedmen, it is only a place in which freedmen's rights are bartered away. The sooner it is out of the way the better." This is the opinion of one likely to be informed of the practical workings of the system. Accounts of official malfeasance in the Bureau multiply with every day's mail. At one time we hear of some swindling or oppressive operation in Louisiana, next in North Carolina, again in South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States. It is an iniquitous, expensive and altogether unnecessary establishment, and should be abolished.

The Reconstruction Programme of the Radical Leader.

Among the numerous anniversary meetings reported in our columns, those of the Anti-Slavery Society have been the most interesting. As slavery does not now exist, except under the patronage of the Freedmen's Bureau, everybody was naturally anxious to hear what the anti-slavery people had to talk about and what they wished to abolish. We find that, ignoring the Freedmen's Bureau and its outrages, and saying nothing of the destruction of about one and a half millions of negroes, the society at once grapples with the question of reconstruction and proposes, for the first time, to take a hand in the game of Presidential politics. Of the Anti-Slavery Society Mr. Wendell Phillips is both the President and the spokesman. The other orators amount to nothing. They are mere fill-gaps and makeweights. Sumner, Chase, Kelly and General Saxton have written letters to the society; but the only use of these precious epistles is to supply the big gun, Phillips, with ammunition. Frothingham, Sargent, Hepworth, Morton, Pillsbury, twaddling Tilton and the black fellows who delivered addresses are only the lesser lights who reflect the radiance of Phillips, the great luminary. It is not too much to say that Wendell Phillips is the Anti-Slavery Society. Without him it could not survive; but for his protest it would have been broken up last year. To his speeches, therefore, we must look for the real sentiments of the radicals.

What, then, does Wendell Phillips propose? What is his theory of reconstruction? He proposes to give the negroes the right to vote. His theory of reconstruction is the government of the South by the war power. He "protests against every settlement that has been proposed either by Congress or the President." He "is not content with any plan that has been offered by an appreciable body of the nation." He and the men whom he represents want a new plan, a plan of their own, and that is "universal amnesty and universal suffrage." They do not want to hang any rebels; they do not want to disfranchise any rebels; they offer a full and free pardon to the South on condition that all the negroes shall be allowed to vote. It seems to us that ex-rebel Foote and Senator Stewart have rather anticipated this programme; but Phillips and his followers do not choose to recognize Foote and Stewart, and present their plan of reconstruction as an entirely original idea. They follow it out logically. They demand "a score of negro representatives in Congress."

In other words, these radicals have quite seriously adopted the scheme of negro Congressmen which the Herald long ago put forward as the legitimate result of their efforts to obtain negro suffrage. Here is the real object of the plan of Wendell Phillips and Company. "The Senator who goes to Washington to take his seat will find a colored man sitting beside him. When the committees are raised these must be white and colored men on them. Both will be found inspecting proposed public improvements, such as railway schemes, and then the next thing is social equality." These are the words of Wendell Phillips. We predicted this result years ago, and it has now come to pass. How do the American people like the radical programme?

Mr. Wendell Phillips does not allow the republican party to escape the responsibility of his policy. He identifies the party with the policy. President Johnson is "a traitor" because "he refuses to serve the party that elevated him." In other words the President is abused because he will not carry out the reconstruction scheme of negro suffrage, negro representatives and negro equality. Mr. Phillips accuses the President of intriguing for a re-nomination. "He saw what your statesman Seward saw, with the clearness of instinctive selfishness, that if the great dominant party remains a unit in 1868 there can be but one President, and that is Grant." To defeat Grant, according to Mr. Phillips, the President and Secretary Seward are trying to break up the republican party. Chase is also obliged to give way to Grant. "Salmon Chase in three months put the entire capital of the country into a bottomless tub and labelled it 'National Debt,' and in it were bound up honor, and fame, and national safety." This is all that Chase gets for his letter praising the Anti-Slavery Society. Never was a Chief Justice sold so cheaply. Even Wendell Phillips will have nothing to do with him when such a candidate as Grant is in reserve. Nor does Congress find any greater favor at the hands of this radical leader. Mr. Phillips thinks that the great fault of Congress is regard for precedents. He is opposed to precedents. He believes in negro suffrage protected by a standing army. "The national sword must never be sheathed." Congress, too, is composed of cowards. "They dare not utter their opinions." Congress discusses what is constitutional. Mr. Phillips and his followers "hate the word constitutional." The message which they send to Congress is, "If you can safely remain in session be in session forever." This may seem rather inconsistent, but its meaning is plain. Let Congress remain in session and force the radical programme upon the South "by the exercise of whatever despotism;" for "we have conquered the South, and have a right to trample it under our heels."

The real reconstruction policy of the radical leaders is now plain to the whole country. That policy is: universal amnesty in exchange for negro suffrage; negro representation and negro equality; the bargain to be forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet, under the war power, and Congress to remain in perpetual session until the bargain is consummated. The name of General Grant as our next President is tacked on to this policy in order to give it a show of popularity and plausibility; but, as Grant is the candidate of the people, and not of any party or society, we may at once disconnect him from a programme of which, in all probability, he knows nothing whatever. Mr. Phillips admits

that his policy may be called revolutionary; but he does not seem to be aware of the true dangers which it dily shrouds. With a perpetual directory sitting at Washington and compelling the South by force of arms to submit to a scheme of which the majority of the people, North and South, disapprove, we shall have taken the last step towards a military despotism, unless we are checked by another revolution, beginning at the North, which will sweep the radicals out of power and restore the old constitution. Against this revolution Mr. Phillips proposes to guard by frightening the Northern people with the cry of "repudiation." He claims that if the South comes back into the Union without negro representatives her Congressmen will immediately proceed to repudiate the national debt. Whether or not the people are to be scared into acquiescence by this bugbear time must decide; but if they are we shall soon have a military despotism here, similar to that which succeeded the republics in Rome and France. The people, who are to judge between the policy of President Johnson and that of the radicals, now have the facts before them and must be prepared for a verdict. What Wendell Phillips says Congress will do. He is the most honest, sincere and outspoken of the radicals. What he declares from the house-tops the rest whisper in secret. He shows his face, while they wear masks of expediency. But he is their leader, their St. John the Baptist; and, from Sumner and Stevens down to the most humble of the party, they will all tread religiously in the path which he has marked out.

Jeff Davis and the Radicals.

Jeff Davis, his treatment, condition, trial and other matters relating to him have again been brought prominently before the public by the Secretary of the Treasury having had an interview with him, and through the report that he will be arraigned before the United States Court of Virginia which assembled at Norfolk on the 8th inst. The radical press is very much concerned about the trial, as it has been all along, but taking different views with regard to the matter at different times. At one time the radicals clamor for an immediate trial, and denounce the President for not bringing it on, though they well know that Mr. Johnson has nothing to do with it. He is simply the custodian of Davis. The judiciary, and the radical Chief Justice especially, should put him on his trial. If any legislation be necessary, before this can be done it is the duty of Congress to attend to that. As the Executive Mr. Johnson has nothing to do but to keep Davis safely till he be tried and to carry out the law after the trial. All the responsibility for keeping this man a prisoner without a trial contrary to the constitution, rests with the judiciary or Congress, or with both. At another time the radicals oppose the trial, and denounce the President in advance for desiring to release Davis. The radical press of this city, which has been loudest in demanding an amnesty, now turns round with characteristic hypocrisy, and says "Jeff Davis will be put through the ceremony of a mock trial at Norfolk, preparatory to a release." The truth is these radicals care nothing about Jeff Davis or his trial, about depriving a man of the constitutional right of a speedy trial, his sufferings, his death, or his release. The only care they have in the matter is to make this case the means of assailing the President. They assail Mr. Johnson because Davis is not tried, and they assail him because it is reported Davis is going to be tried. Such is the inconsistency of these malignant and unscrupulous radical politicians.

According to the reports given of Mr. McCulloch's visit to Fortress Monroe and his interview with Jeff Davis, the Secretary was impressed with the sufferings of the prisoner, and "will use his influence to have a milder form of treatment used in future." President Johnson has relaxed the severity of Davis' prison life from time to time as the facts became known to him, and we doubt not he will listen to the representations of Secretary McCulloch. In barbarous ages and among barbarous nations prisoners have been tortured before they were tried or proven to be guilty; but that is not the spirit of these times among civilized nations. Shall we, then, disgrace ourselves in the eyes of the world and in history by torturing this man with unnecessary severity and by long imprisonment before giving him a trial? No one believes severity necessary to keep him safely. Nor does any one imagine he could do any harm if even he were at large on his parole. If he has the disposition to be troublesome again—and we do not know that he has—he is not so crazy as to suppose he could do anything. He is as powerless and as harmless as a child. It is not from fear, consequently, that we need be rigorous. As to the crime of treason, if he be guilty, he is not more criminal than ten thousands of others. He was one of the agents or instruments, and by accident the chief one, in a vast rebellious movement that carried the entire population with it; and if it be necessary to select him as an example to vindicate the laws and integrity of the Union, let it be done without vindictiveness and in a manner becoming a great civilized people. We give the radicals notice that they can make nothing out of Davis' case to damage the President or forward their political objects. The responsibility rests with them, as well as the odium, of torturing this man in keeping him a prisoner and killing him slowly before he is proved guilty by a proper tribunal.

THE JAPANESE HAI-KARI CANARD.—We publish in another column a communication from Captain Comstock with reference to the Japan steamship built in New York and the reported suicide of the engineer, in consequence of the alleged deficiency of her construction. We are very glad to learn from Captain Comstock that there is no truth in the haikari story, inasmuch as there was no engineer sent with the vessel at all. We are also glad to know that this work of American skill has proved entirely satisfactory to the Japanese government. It is a source of great gratification to be assured that there is no fear of Captain Comstock committing haikari. All danger of the coroner being required at the Astor House to sit on T. W. is now removed, and the police may be withdrawn from room No. 11.

The story of the suicide originated, it appears, with the London Times, and was no doubt prompted by jealousy of our success in ship-building. We are supplying all the world with steamships, and that is too much for John Bull's patience.